

New-York Daily Tribune
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1865.
Terms of the Tribune.
Daily Tribune.
Mail subscribers.
1 copy, 1 year—\$10.00
1 copy, 1 year—\$4.00
2 copies, do—7.00
5 copies, do—3.00
Weekly Tribune.
1 copy, 1 year—\$2.00
Address: THE TRIBUNE, New York.

The Tribune in London.
STEVENS BROTHERS, American Agents for Libraries,
11, Henrietta St., Covent Garden, W. C. are Agents for the sale of
THE TRIBUNE. They will also receive Subscriptions and
Advertisements.

To Advertisers.
THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a circulation larger than that
of any other newspaper, and a large proportion of its sub-
scribers take no other journal. The space in this sheet allotted
to advertisements is necessarily limited, so that each has the
advantage of being easily seen, and all are generally read with
as much interest as news-matter. There is no one who has
tried it who does not find it a profitable medium in the country so
cheap, because there is none so profitable, to the advertiser.
The paper circulates among the industrial and thrifty classes—
the Farmers, Manufacturers, Merchants and Mechanics of the
country—and is carefully read by their wives and daughters.
It is safe to say that each advertisement in it is read every
week by not less than half a million of the most intelligent of
the people. He who makes his business, his merchandise or
his manufactures known to this immense number, scattered all
over the loyal States, cannot fail to do so to his own manifest
and great advantage.
Advertisements on the fifth page are \$1.50, and on the
eighth page \$1. A line for this week's issue they must be
taken in to-day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Cunard steamer Scotia, from Liverpool
August 26, and Queenstown 27th, arrived at this port
yesterday with three day-later news.
Confidence in the final success of the Atlantic Cable
remains unabated. The Construction Company offer
to contract with the Telegraph Company for the cable
next year, and a French line is also projected.
The cattle disease continues. Importation of cattle
from England into Ireland is forbidden.
The English squadron at Brest has returned to Port-
smouth.
Austria and Prussia have come to an agreement as
to Schleswig-Holstein, substantially as before reported.
Contradictory reports from China allege that the re-
bellion is at an end, and that the rebels have taken
Peking.

GENERAL NEWS.

A permanent organization, known as the
"Andersonville Prison Survivors' Association," held a
meeting in Washington on Monday night. The object
of the society is to assist the orphans and families of
Andersonville prisoners, and also prisoners themselves
when their circumstances demand it.
The Democratic Convention to-day at Al-
bany will be largely attended. Gen. Patrick is spoken
of for Secretary of State. It is also said that Controller
Robinson will not refuse a nomination. The struggle
will be over the admission of the rival delegations from
this and Kings Counties.

The deputy appointed to carry the invitation
of the Richmond meeting to Washington had an inter-
view with the President and Cabinet yesterday. The
expectation was held out that the invitation would be
accepted as soon as the weather and business would
permit.
As the Erie express on the Pennsylvania
Railroad, bound east, was nearing Duncan Station
yesterday morning, the boiler of the locomotive burst,
instantly killing the engineer, fireman and a stranger,
and slightly wounding the baggage-master.

An extensive fire occurred at West Troy yes-
terday afternoon, destroying some 25 valuable build-
ings and other property to the amount of from \$75,000
to \$100,000. The Democrat newspaper office was burned.
Mayor Gunther has petitioned Gov. Fenton
to make an earlier day than the 20th inst. for trial of
the former as a member of the Street Commission, on
the Gregory charges.

In Philadelphia, on Monday, there was a
heavy storm. The streets were flooded with water,
cellars overflowed, and much damage of one kind and
another done.

The regular Cabinet meeting was held at
noon yesterday, but notwithstanding this there was an
immense crowd of visitors at the Executive Mansion.
Miss Dix, the philanthropist, has gone to
Williamsburg, Va., to look after the welfare of the
lunatic asylum there and the comfort of its inmates.

There were 1,738 prize claims settled during
the month of August, involving \$182,532.20. The total
number received during the same period was 2,506.

The Trustees of Cornell University met in
Ithaca yesterday. The Governor, Lieut.-Governor,
ex-Gov. Morgan and others were present.

The Secretary of the Treasury is now paying
the Texas Indemnity bonds, when it is proved that they
have passed through loyal hands only.

Major-General Heinzelman is visiting his home
Manheim, Lancaster County, Pa., after an absence of
25 years.

The Hon. Fernando Wood and family arrived
in this city on Monday, after a five months' visit to
Europe.

Gen. Miles telegraphs from Fortress Monroe
that Jeff. Davis is still ill from erysipelas and car-
buncles.

Major-General Pope is at Milwaukee, on a brief
leave of absence.

Gold was very steady yesterday at 141 1/4 @ 141 1/2,
with a small business. Government Bonds were active, and
the 5-20 Bonds were in good demand at quotations. The rest
of the list was firm. Miscellaneous Shares were generally
lower. Railway shares opened strong on the street, and a
few First Bonds, containing very firm. The market then
broke on large sales to realize profits. A large amount of
stock changed hands. At Second Board the whole market was
lower and closed weak. In the street the market was very
excited. The market closed feverish. Money continues very
easy, and may be quoted at 5 1/2 per cent. There is rather
more demand by Stock holders, but the supply of capital con-
tinues largely in excess of the demand. Foreign exchange is
more firm.

The brief returns from Vermont show that
the Republicans of that State have elected their
candidate for Governor, Paul Dillingham,
by a majority relatively larger than that by
which Smith (Rep.) was chosen last year, over
Redfield (Dem.).

We yesterday published a letter of Recorder
Hoffman to Governor Fenton, in which he
declines to appear to answer the charges made
against him in the matter of the Street-Clean-
ing Contract—denying the Governor's right
to sit in judgment upon his official conduct.
This morning we publish Mayor Gunther's letter,
who assumes that if 'twere well that any such
action should be taken, then 'twere well 'twere
done quickly, as his Honor holds it to be
"cruel and unnatural" that he should
rest for three weeks under an im-
putation of misconduct in office—sensitive
soul! Mr. Inspector Boole also responds
to the Governor's summons, and does not wait

the day of trial to enter upon his defense. Not
having been found guilty by our Governor on
certain other charges brought against him, is
he thinks, a good reason why the present Execu-
tive should assume him to be innocent
under a new indictment for a later crime. The
business of our criminal courts would be greatly
simplified if the Inspector could only establish
this principle for a precedent. We presume,
however, the Governor will not hold the defense
as valid either before or at the trial.

A dispatch from Santa Fé, by the way of
Denver City, announces the occupation of
Chihuahua by the French and the flight of
Juarez and his Cabinet to El Paso. Two let-
ters of our special correspondent at Matamoros,
this morning published, give a sonorous view
of the affairs of the Liberal party in Mexico, and
inclined us to credit this report of the discom-
fiture and flight of Juarez. His party seems to be
everywhere discouraged, and the French nearer
a peaceful occupation of the country than they
have been since the arrival of Maximilian.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The simple facts that the National Debt was
increased but \$295,000 during the last month,
while the annual interest thereon was reduced
(through the payment of Certificates of Indebted-
ness) are most cheering. They prove that the
dead-weight is passed—that we shall hence-
forth advance, however slowly, in the direction
of solvency and a reduction of our heavy public
burdens. We may know that our Debt is
larger, but we trust it will never be larger, than
on the 1st of September, 1865.

Of course, our liquidated Debt will be some-
what increased. We have yet a good many
soldiers to muster out and pay off, which will
require over \$100,000,000. We have still a
brigade of superfluous Volunteer Generals, who
cling to their pay and rations, their servants,
horses and forage, as if they could never have
the heart to let go. We have more diplomats
and more consuls than two such countries ought
to have. We have a great Indian War all but
launched by public robbers and jobbers in the
North-West—ten thousand infantry to be sent
off on the Plains after mounted savages, when
you might just as well send ten thousand
tortoiseshell hunting crows. We have fearfully
powerful interests fighting against retrench-
ment and reform; yet they must be had, and
they will be.

Meantime, we are doing well. The export
of specie from this port was but a trifle over
\$20,000,000 for the first eight months of this
year, which is at the rate of \$40,000,000 per
annum for the whole country. Now—to say
nothing of countervailing imports—we are cer-
tainly mining Gold and Silver at the rate of at
least \$50,000,000 per annum, and will soon
double this aggregate. If the Pacific Railroad
were through to-day, we believe the present
product would be doubled the first year and
trebled the next. The child is born who will
see our annual product of Gold and Silver
greater than all our Exports for any past year.

Then what hinders an early resumption of
Specie Payments?

We say, Nothing, provided Congress will
promptly second the efforts of the Secretary of
the Treasury. He will work heartily to that
end, if they will strengthen his hands. But we
cannot have Resumption until a good part of
our Greenbacks are called in and funded; and
this the Secretary has not yet been authorized
to do. He has unexhausted power to borrow
money to pay off soldiers, but not to redeem
and cancel Greenbacks. Hence all fault-finding
because he does not contract the Currency
is simply absurd. You might as well
quarrel with the weather-vane because the wind
is easterly. He can but do what Congress au-
thorizes; and the authority to redeem and re-
tire our Legal Tender has not been given. We
trust it soon may be; yet, unless the People in-
sist on it, Congress will falter and procrastinate,
until we are deep in the engagements of another
business season, and then it will be urged that
it will not do to unsettle the value of Labor,
&c., till the close of the business year. We
shall have no approach to Hard Money next
Winter and Spring unless the People emphati-
cally demand it.

We trust the experiment of a long loan at low
interest will be fairly tried next Winter. Offer
to redeem our Greenbacks in four per cent
bonds, untaxed and untaxable, interest payable
quarterly in coin and principal after one hun-
dred years, and we believe subscriptions will flow
in. Let no new Legal Tenders be issued, and
those we have will be gradually, steadily ab-
sorbed, until the Currency is so contracted that
we can resume without a convulsion.

To resume: The elements of a return to
Specie Payments are these:

1. The rapid reduction of our Armies to a
Peace standard, by a mustering out of all Vol-
unteer organizations.
2. Stern, searching retrenchment in all de-
partments of the Federal service.
3. The funding of most of our present Green-
backs in a long loan at low interest, or Ameri-
can Consols.
4. Keep out of War and keep hard at work.
Especially, give us the Pacific Railroad com-
plete at the earliest possible day, as that will
rapidly, enormously increase our product of
Gold and Silver, making markets for every
thing else, and arming us with the means of
maintaining the soundness of our Currency
while reducing our Debt.
5. Meantime, let every one live within his
means and be specially shy of running into debt.

The N. Y. Times contains a further letter from
Mr. Tharlow Weed, whereof the following is a
fair specimen:
"Mr. Greeley denied that he was [in 1861] a candi-
date for Senator, and appealed again to Mr. Dana."
—Now, I never appealed but once to Mr. Dana,
and then because of Mr. Weed's citing his
presence at Albany, and activity in my behalf as
though incited by me. And, instead of denying
that I was "a candidate for Senator," I met
the charge in these words:
"Certainly I was; but through no effort or agency of
my own."
—And that is the naked, literal truth. I solicited
no man's support, and I never spoke of the

matter to any human being who did not intro-
duce the subject.
—I cannot give time or space to chase this
man through deceit after deceit like that I have
just exposed. He says, (for example) that Mr.
Dana says "I took myself out of the way by ar-
rangement," when Dana never hinted anything
of the sort, nor could he have done so, as I
went West to fulfill engagements to lecture
made months before.
I only notice this man at all, because he
closes as follows:
"Now, I repeat, this controversy ends, if Mr. Greeley
does not prove its continuance. But if he should re-
new it, the history of that Senatorial canvass shall not
remain unwritten."
—Well, Sir, go ahead! Let us have the whole
history of that canvass—and the rest! H. G.

ERRORS EXCEPTED.

"A Virginian" writes to The Daily News to con-
trovers certain "designed misrepresentations"
and "honest misconceptions" current at the
North with regard to the late Rebellion. Here
is a specimen of his work:
"The first of these errors, the most radical and most
unjust, is that the Southern people, by entering into
the late war, consciously and deliberately broke their
oaths and violated their obligations to the Union. Cer-
tainly, this was not so. Whether right or wrong, it is
undeniably true, that the Southern people, almost
universally, held, with sincere conviction of its truth,
the doctrine, taught for half a century by many of the
foremost statesmen and most enlightened public men
of both sections of the Union, that the several States,
though united, were still independent sovereignties,
capable of seceding, at will, their separate political ex-
istence, and that, therefore, the primary allegiance of
the citizen was due to them, respectively, and was
paramount to that which they owed to the Union. Some
held that this right was a constitutional one, and de-
duced from it the right to secede peacefully; others, that
Secession implied the equal right of the other parties
to the compact to use the sufficiency of the cause,
and hence might involve war; but all agreed as to the right
of the State to secede, as a State, subject, at worst,
to the penalties of war, but not to those of rebellion.
When, therefore, Virginia refused to furnish the troops
called for by the President, withdrew from the Union,
and proceeded to repel by arms the advance of the
United States forces into Southern territory, whose
presence they deemed absolutely incompatible with the
coexistence of the institution of Slavery (an institution
which she never doubted her right to have and to
defend), the great body of the Southern people, desirous
to preserve the Union as those who wished to
destroy it, sincerely believed that they would commit
treason if they did not go with their State, and that, by
doing so, they broke no obligation to the United States,
and hence might involve war; but all agreed as to the right
of the State to secede, as a State, subject, at worst,
to the penalties of war, but not to those of rebellion.
When, therefore, Virginia refused to furnish the troops
called for by the President, withdrew from the Union,
and proceeded to repel by arms the advance of the
United States forces into Southern territory, whose
presence they deemed absolutely incompatible with the
coexistence of the institution of Slavery (an institution
which she never doubted her right to have and to
defend), the great body of the Southern people, desirous
to preserve the Union as those who wished to
destroy it, sincerely believed that they would commit
treason if they did not go with their State, and that, by
doing so, they broke no obligation to the United States,
and hence might involve war; but all agreed as to the right
of the State to secede, as a State, subject, at worst,
to the penalties of war, but not to those of rebellion."

That is precisely the doctrine that has cost
our country One Million lives and Five Thou-
sand Millions worth of property. And it must
now be explicitly renounced and repudiated, so
as to save and shield us from another such
carnival of destruction at any future day.
But it is not true that "the Southern people
almost universally held the doctrine" of State
Sovereignty. There was always a large and
most respectable party, even in Virginia, which
repudiated the doctrine of "the resolutions of '99." Patrick
Henry, George Washington and John
Marshall emphatically did this when those pes-
tilent resolves were concocted; and the more
intelligent if not the more numerous portion of
their Virginian fellow-citizens heartily agreed
with them. But for the sudden and most un-
timely death of the two first-named, just before
the Presidential Election of 1800, it is quite
probable that the electoral vote of Virginia, or
at least a part of it, would have been cast for
Adams and Pinckney against Jefferson and
Barr. And—not to instance too many particu-
lars—the vote of Virginia, when last fully
polled, showed a majority against the vicious
dogma aforesaid, viz:
1860. John Bell, 74,681 Breckinridge 74,328
Douglas 16,299 Total 162,308
Lincoln 1,269
Majority against State Sovereignty, 161,039
Mr. Douglas, in a speech at Norfolk, Va., in
that canvass, distinctly, emphatically, rep-
robated the idea of Secession in case Lincoln
should be elected, and declared in favor of
Coercion to uphold the authority of the Union.
Mr. Bell was run on the simple platform of
"The Constitution, the Union, and the Enforce-
ment of the Laws." It was perfectly understood
that this did not mean State Sovereignty and did
mean Coercion if necessary.

We are not disposed to rake up the embers
of past controversy. Let bygones be bygones.
But it must be distinctly understood that those
who now take the oath of allegiance do "commit
treason" if they henceforth permit any
State or other authority to sever from
fidelity to the United States—that no one can
"commit treason" by adhering to the Union
and obeying its authorities—that it is rebellion,
and nothing less, to make war on the Nation at
the beck of any State. Let us have a clear un-
derstanding on this head. If any now take the
oath of allegiance with a mental reservation in
favor of State Sovereignty, it were far better
left unsworn. An affidavit requires a five-cent
stamp, and an oath of fidelity to the Union
from a devotee of State Sovereignty isn't worth
the money.

A PLANTER'S EXPERIENCE.

"Will the Freedmen work?" is a question of
the gravest moment, now receiving various an-
swers, much according to the mood or the pre-
possessions of the testifier. The thousands who
have been educated in the faith of negro worth-
lessness—the impossibility of getting work
out of any of the Black rascals without the
help of a horse-whip and pair of revolvers—
"will not be persuaded, though one rose from
the dead." They must be expected to insist for
years that the South is ruined by Emancipation
—that there will be no more Cotton, Rice or
Sugar—that the fields must return to forests
and the "hands" relapse into the lowest paga-
nism and barbarism. He has been hearing and
repeating this for the last fifty years, and must
not be expected to change his tune in a mo-
ment. Give him time.

On the other hand, there is danger of unrea-
sonable expectations. Blacks, as a rule, are less
energetic, less persistent than Whites. They are
contented with less than we consider essential to
comfort, provided they may thus live easily.
They have been trained to associate idleness
with freedom and bona fide hard work in the
field and the gin-house or sugar-mill with Slavery
and its unpeppable degradations. Tell
them they are free, and they want to test the
assurance by taking a trip to the nearest city
and having a few days in leisure. And then
there are among Blacks, as among Whites,
many who fancy themselves smart enough to get
their living without work, and who at all events

BAD FOR HAMILTON.

The Daily News is sure the President must
have been deceived with regard to Gen. A. J.
Hamilton, or he would never have appointed
him Provisional Governor of Texas, he being so
manifestly unfit and unacceptable. It con-
tinues:
"The wisdom and good taste which the President
has shown in selecting other Provisional Govern-
ors, and in believing that he was deceived as to the
true character of this man and his true relations to
the people of Texas. He surely did not remember
that Jack Hamilton, unlike other Provisional Govern-
ors, has been a fugitive from his State from the beginning
of his career, and that he has maintained a hostile
position, which would enable him to oppress and
humiliate the people of Texas; and that he is using
his office to do this will be obvious enough to those who
will read his speech. We hope that the President will
yet interfere, and be just to Texas as he has been to
the other lately rebellious States."

—In all this, The News seems to forget that
every count of its indictment against Gen.
Hamilton holds equally good against the
President. Each of them was reared and
long noted as a Democrat. Each supported
Breckinridge for President in 1860. Each
was in Congress in 1860-61, and did his best to

will try the experiment. We have in these ten
years had less than One Hundred thousand
Whites in this City who are without property,
yet who manage somehow to live—by gam-
bling, pilfering, swindling, keeping haunts of
vicious resort, receiving stolen goods, and
serving in one grade or another of the quarter-
master and commissary departments of the
grand army of Satan. There is prejudice of
color in that service, but no absolute exclusion;
and we must expect to see it recruited by
Blacks who, so long as they were slaves, were
more usefully and creditably employed.

We must not forget that work is, with most
people, only a choice of evils. They would pre-
fer idleness, but for the fact that this involves
hunger and rags; and they prefer work with
food and shelter, to idleness without. Take
away the pecuniary or equivalent inducement,
and how many of our White artisans or labor-
ers would go to work to-morrow?

We assume that there are negroes who won't
work, since we know Whites of that disposition.
Any one of wide observation and experience
can recall at least one White who, though poor
as Lazarus, has not done one honest day's work
per week for the last ten years, yet who has
begged or stolen a sort of living, and who is
notably hostile to Emancipation, because "Nig-
gers can't take care of themselves." Some,
doubtless, cannot; others will not.

We lately invited any and every hearty, old-
time Abolitionist, who has tried to prosecute
any industrial enterprise by negro labor, and
been baffled by the refusal of the Blacks to
work, to favor us with his experience for the in-
struction and guidance of others. We presume
there must be instances of this, though we
never yet heard of one. We will consider the
first that may reach us.

Meantime, the following, from one who
planted ten years as a slaveholder, is pertinent.
It is the letter of a planter in the parish of
Iberville, Louisiana, to the New-Orleans Free-
men's Association, and reads:

GENTLEMEN: I am a planter of twelve years' experience;
this year I am working twelve hands, six men and six
women; my laborers are to get one-fourth of the net
proceeds of the crop. They have a full understanding
of the interests in the said crops. Our contract was
made last year, and the result so far is a complete success.
We have to-day 85 per cent of cotton; 25 per cent of
corn; 25 per cent of sugar-cane; 75 per cent of corn—
all in perfect condition. I don't mention the vegetable
crops.

Under the old system, 10 per cent to the hand was
considered a fair result, and more than three-fourths
of the plantations failed to come to that standard.

My laborers are all good people, behaving well,
having good common sense; they are honest and true
to their family. Besides the crop in common, they have
raised for their private account small crops of corn and
vegetables; they have poultry, &c., of their own.
Not a single difficulty has occurred among them since
they have agreed to work on my farm.

This is the old system, and the problem solved. Deal justly,
give the freedmen some interest in their work, and
there will be no trouble. In this case, 50 per cent. more
of ground is cultivated than the same number of hands
cultivated under the old system, and the probability is
that the planters will get the per cent. more. It is
probably best to "peg away" at the old slaveholders
till they conclude to deal justly, and thus "fight it out
on that line." It is nothing but sheer wickedness on their
part that causes all the trouble and inflicts all the dis-
trust upon the freedmen.

WHICH IS TRUE?

"Information from all the Southern States is alike fa-
vorable to the work of reconstruction."
[News, Sept. 5-2d column.]
This is pleasing. But what of the following?
"The presence of negro troops has demoralized entire
communities, and has sent out a signal to communities
bloody with individuals have already suffered from their
demoralized brutality, men and women have been
dragged from their beds and found corpses in the morn-
ing." &c.
[News, Sept. 5-4th column.]
Which picture is the true one?

THE DANGEROUS ELEMENT.

The News thinks "the negro element of the
South is dangerous to the peace of the country
at large." In what respect?

Does "the element" eat too many Govern-
ment rations? In Knoxville, 350 eat, but only
two belong to "the element!"

Is "the element" lazy? Every writer from
the South tells us that the bar-room loafers, the
corner loungers, the petty gamblers are white
men. The negro works.

Does "the element" cost too much? The
rate of wages in the South is from five to seven
dollars a month. The labor is severe and
harsh. It could not be purchased here for five
times the money.

Is "the element" vicious? We hear stories
of oppression and injustice every day, assaults,
murders, deceptions; but in all cases the white
man is the oppressor; "the element" is calm,
uncomplaining, docile.

"The element" is dangerous to the country
pretty much as the lamb was to the wolf.
Whether he drinks up the stream or down the
stream, or does not drink at all, the wolf will
certainly be disturbed.

NO END OF BOOKS.

If we live only a little while longer, the man
or woman who has not printed a book will be
regarded by us as the rarest of birds. During
the war, most readers were contented with the
newspapers, but with retreating peace the ap-
petite for perusal has strengthened, and the pub-
lishers are again growing brisk and enterprising.
During the last Winter, we thought and read
only of battles and of sieges; but in the long
evenings which are at hand, we, the most
reading people of the world, can again
thoroughly enjoy the old diversion, to call it by
no more dignified name. With a wild war-
cry yet in our ears, we can study the Emperor's
Life of Caesar, and perhaps peruse the volume
of poems which his parvenu wife has in press.
More wonderful and appetizing than all, the
renowned Abd-el-Kader has turned author, and
written a novel. Dr. Johnson said that when
a nobleman put out a book it should be tenderly
considered; how much greater would have been
his forbearance in criticising books put out by
Emperors, Empresses, and African Chieftains!

The great leading libraries in this city an-
nounce that the Summer embargo has been
taken off, and that books can again be borrowed
by subscribers. Although it must be admitted
that a large proportion of these will be works of
fiction, yet the compensation is, first, that novel
reading is better than no reading at all; and, in
the second place, that modern novels are won-
derful stimulants of thought, and manage to
have something to say upon all the great ques-
tions which are now agitating society. The
reader who should contrive to extract from
"Tom Jones" any light upon the problems of
"woman's mission," or of universal suffrage,
or of socialism, would probably have an equal suc-
cess in coaxing sunbeams from cucumbers. Poor
Fielding was content to amuse, and to give a
little moral instruction at the same time, if he
could. But our story-tellers, from the great
Victor Hugo down to the Trollopes, the Kings-
leys, the Gaskills and the Reades, have not only
a story to tell, but a moral to enforce and an
allusion to attack; while Mr. Dickens, in his way,
is a veritable Don Quixote, and keeps his eyes

always open and his lance always in rest for
some giant of error or iniquity. Mr. Thackeray
managed to preserve the old, delightful, com-
mon-sense garrulousness of true narration, and al-
though he had the nearest and most indisputable
moral packed away in his desk, he was never
always ostentatiously airing it as a phenomenon.
His books are like Gulliver's Travels, and
although they contain terrible truths, you need
not discompose yourself by searching for it
unless you please.

But, though the demand for popular fiction
is great, we suspect that it has been consid-
erably over-estimated. Historical reading has
to a great extent taken its place. Whatever else
may be said of the delightful volumes of Lord
Macaulay, it cannot be denied that they have
created a taste for the study of history. The
books of Bancroft, Motley, Hildreth, Prescott,
of Grote, Buckle, Fronde, Carlyle, all sell well,
and as mere stock are affectionately regarded by
the wariest of bibliophiles. Biography is equally
in demand. The world, which sometimes tires
of hearing its living heroes, or hearing of them
never wears of reading about them after they
are under the marble. But the great predom-
inating taste is for books of travel. The per-
sonators have put out the pipes of the poets.
Men are as fierce as lions or tigers to know all
about these gentle beasts. It is a melancholy
consideration, that soon there will not be a hu-
man or inhuman being, of whom we shall not
know whether he goes naked or wears wool,
cooks his meat or swallows it raw, has one wife
or wives one hundred, believes in God or adores
the devil, builds for himself a house or sleeps
under the sky, naturally lies or naturally tells
the truth, is a town-dweller or a vagabond, a
shepherd or a warrior.

MALARIA.

The N. Y. Times has a correspondent who
stands up stoutly for the (so-called) "bone-
boiling" (really fat-trying) establishments which
make noses instruments of torture in the upper
part of our City. He says:
"These manufacturers, disagreeable as they are,
are necessary. From them we derive our lard, tallow, soap,
candles, &c., amounting in value to millions per annum.
The white, sweet lard used in our kitchens and the col-
orless perfume soap with which the belle completes
her toilet, would be impossible without the production
of these sickening odors. And this business must be
carried on in the vicinity of the butchers and slaughter-
ers, or the fat of the various animals could not be ob-
tained fresh for melting. The butchers and slaughterers
will not be sent of the island."

—If that be so—if "the butchers and
slaughterers" own this City, and are to do as
they please with it—we agree that we can't get
rid of the bone-boilers or fat-tryers. These
have as good right to stay as the others, being
more widely offensive but not half so deadly.
A thousand children die of the deadly malaria
of the slaughter-houses where a hundred are
killed by the more widely diffused stench from
the boiling-vats.

But Paris sent her butchers away a full half-
century ago, when her population (suburbs
inclusive) was not half that of our City to-day,
though she has no such facilities of cheap
access by railroad and steamboat as New-York
now has. London did the same some twelve to
fifteen years ago. No one pretends that either
City acted unwisely in this, nor that meat is
dearer, or butchers oppressed, by the change.
We shall ultimately follow the excellent ex-
ample set by Napoleon I., after our slaughter-
houses shall have killed a few thousands more of
our children. Why not do this forthwith?

WHICH IS TRUE?

"Information from all the Southern States is alike fa-
vorable to the work of reconstruction."
[News, Sept. 5-2d column.]
This is pleasing. But what of the following?
"The presence of negro troops has demoralized entire
communities, and has sent out a signal to communities
bloody with individuals have already suffered from their
demoralized brutality, men and women have been
dragged from their beds and found corpses in the morn-
ing." &c.
[News, Sept. 5-4th column.]
Which picture is the true one?

THE DANGEROUS ELEMENT.

The News thinks "the negro element of the
South is dangerous to the peace of the country
at large." In what respect?

Does "the element" eat too many Govern-
ment rations? In Knoxville, 350 eat, but only
two belong to "the element!"

Is "the element" lazy? Every writer from
the South tells us that the bar-room loafers, the
corner loungers, the petty gamblers are white
men. The negro works.

Does "the element" cost too much? The
rate of wages in the South is from five to seven
dollars a month. The labor is severe and
harsh. It could not be purchased here for five
times the money.

Is "the element" vicious? We hear stories
of oppression and injustice every day, assaults,
murders, deceptions; but in all cases the white
man is the oppressor; "the element" is calm,
uncomplaining, docile.

"The element" is dangerous to the country
pretty much as the lamb was to the wolf.
Whether he drinks up the stream or down the
stream, or does not drink at all, the wolf will
certainly be disturbed.

NO END OF BOOKS.

If we live only a little while longer, the man
or woman who has not printed a book will be
regarded by us as the rarest of birds. During
the war, most readers were contented with the
newspapers, but with retreating peace the ap-
petite for perusal has strengthened, and the pub-
lishers are again growing brisk and enterprising.
During the last Winter, we thought and read
only of battles and of sieges; but in the long
evenings which are at hand, we, the most
reading people of the world, can again
thoroughly enjoy the old diversion, to call it by
no more dignified name. With a wild war-
cry yet in our ears, we can study the Emperor's
Life of Caesar, and perhaps peruse the volume
of poems which his parvenu wife has in press.
More wonderful and appetizing than all, the
renowned Abd-el-Kader has turned author, and
written a novel. Dr. Johnson said that when
a nobleman put out a book it should be tenderly
considered; how much greater would have been
his forbearance in criticising books put out by
Emperors, Empresses, and African Chieftains!

The great leading libraries in this city an-
nounce that the Summer embargo has been
taken off, and that books can again be borrowed
by subscribers. Although it must be